

FROM THE BEGINNING

Story of How the Coal Industry of Hopkins County Began and How It Has Grown.

UNION AGITATORS

BROUGHT TROUBLE

Exceptional and Satisfactory Conditions of Miners at Earlington.

CONSPIRACY TO CLOSE

HOPKINS COUNTY MINES

How It Figured as a Business Proposition From Miners' Standpoint.

II.

Earlington Correspondence of Nashville American: The story of how the present deplorable conditions in this region arose is long, but it is interesting. I will give the readers of the American one or two chapters in this letter.

In 1876, through the building of a railroad, the coal fields of Hopkins, Webster and Christian counties were rendered accessible. The St. Bernard Coal Company was organized and opened a mine at a point where the town of Earlington was to be located. At that time there were two dwelling houses and a barn on the town site. Hopkins was a pauper county, barely raising enough farm produce to supply the scanty needs of its own people, with some tobacco for shipment to the outside world.

Today the line of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad through the county is dotted with mining towns; Earlington has 3,000 inhabitants, and it is the supply depot for much of the adjacent country, its merchants being thrifty and enterprising. Madisonville, the county seat, has become an important point commercially as well as by reason of its mining interests. Coal mining annually brings into the county about \$1,000,000, of which more than \$800,000 are distributed here in wages. In towns and in the country many miners own their own homes. In Earlington itself there is everywhere the evidence of thrift and prosperity. The houses are more than comfortable; they are well built, in good taste, nicely furnished, and are occupied by persons who live well and are self-respecting. They have waterworks, electric lights, good drainage, a beautiful artificial lake that supplies the town with water and much recreation. Parks, public schools, churches and a public library all make the conditions of life pleasant and honorable. There are no saloons and no "blind tigers." Many of the prettiest and best furnished cottages are owned by negroes, who live side by side with the whites, work with them and trade with them on terms of perfect amity and equality, except in what regards distinctly social matters, in which the line is drawn as sharply as elsewhere in the south.

But the race question has never disturbed Earlington. The office of police judge in this town is as near a sinecure as an office can be. There is probably no other town of the size in the state where the children have nine months of free schooling out of the year; but they have it here, negroes as well as white children, though not together.

Father of His People.

The St. Bernard Coal Company has made all of this possible, and

its president, J. B. Atkinson, has personally been the most of it. He has been with the company almost from the start—first as manager, but for almost his entire thirty years of service as president. Mr. Atkinson is the father of his people and the company is their mother. Many of the miners and some of the officers have been with the company for thirty years and more. They have been cared for in sickness, helped in time of trouble; money has been advanced to them to buy homes; when a man died in the service the company looked after the wants of his family. The debts of the unfortunate have been cancelled, but men have been encouraged to be men and respect themselves as such. An honest day's work gained an honest day's wage, and the little bank balance at the end of the month was encouraged by the company until it grew into a substantial sum or a nice little home. An honest, hard-working happy community.

And here comes the union!

The union agitators always tell the working man what a miserable fool he is not to be in the union, where his business can be managed for him to his own great advantage. They do not find it necessary to dwell on the manifold advantages to the men who do the managing, or on the disadvantages of being a slave to a system which recognizes no individuality; which seeks to make the capacity of the poorest workmen in the lot the standard of the most efficient, which may make an able-bodied man an idler and a pauper, as it has done with the hundreds of men now sleeping on the ground, eating bad food and taking part in the miserable shooting of the concentration camps, where the leaders require their men to stay or starve. What a howl would be set up if any mine operator imposed such conditions on his men. But the talk is of rights and liberty and protection against corporate greed and injustice, and so the leaders inflame the mind of the working-man, and make a fool of him, or worse.

Workers' Specious Plea.

But the United Mine Workers have been forced to declare a less specious motive in attempting to organize the mines of Hopkins, Webster and Christian counties. These mines constitute the most important part of the Western Kentucky coal field, and so long as they were non-union the operators in the rest of the field, employing union labor, had a plausible excuse for resisting the demand of the men for an increase in wages up to the scale fixed by the interstate joint conference, composed of the miners and operators of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. The Kentucky miners quite ignore the fact that it is easier to mine the soft coal of this district than it is the harder product of the states named. In January, 1900, the interstate joint conference, at Indianapolis, granted an advance of 20 per cent on the existing scale, but the miners and operators of Western Kentucky—District No. 28 of the U. M. W. Association, agreed that in view of the competition of the non-union mines, the advance there should be 13 2-3 per cent. This fixed the mining scale for the district at

75 cents per ton, so far as union miners were concerned.

But the operators were not pleased with the situation. They didn't like the fact that the non-union mines could operate independently of the United Mine Workers and still do the greater part of the business. Operators in other states did not regard favorably the fact that when a strike forced them to shut down the Hopkins county mines were busy and prosperous. The operators of western Kentucky who employed union labor did a foolish thing. On April 18, 1900, they signed the following agreement:

"And, further, in the event of the nonunion mines in this western Kentucky competitive district, representing not less than 80 per cent of the normal output of said nonunion mines, being on strike and closed down, so that no coal is produced for market for thirty consecutive days, then shall the scale herebefore fixed be supplanted by a scale of 80 cents per ton for mining over the district standard screen, and the rates fixed in the Indianapolis scale of 1900 for all other labor take effect at the expiration of the said thirty days and continue during the period of said strike, shut-down and non-production of coal."

This agreement was an offer of a compromise of 5 cents a ton to the United Mine Workers to close the Hopkins county mines. The St. Bernard Coal Company has sued its signers for \$100,000 damages for conspiracy to injure the company's business.

Brings on Trouble.

It was this agreement that started the trouble. That it was not a good business proposition the following figures show: The coal output of the district in 1900 was 2,083,988 tons, of which the non-union mines in Hopkins, Webster and Christian counties supplied 1,542,680 tons, or considerably more than half. Moreover, in the total tonnage is included the output of some non-union mines outside, representing nearly two millions of capital, the St. Bernard mines being worth about \$1,000,000.

From the miners' point of view the agreement was a poor business proposition. While they were making it the mines were idle, costing the men something like \$47,000 in wages. That was a good, round sum to pay for an asset on which only trouble and expense have been realized. But even if the agreement could have been carried out, the union in this field would have gained by their additional 5 cents only about \$41,000 a year, whereas the loss to the non-union men in wages would have been about \$77,000 for one month's idleness. What the United Mine Workers have actually gained is some experience and the privilege of putting up \$18,000 to \$20,000 a month for the support of a few hundred loafers and law-breakers. Whether the United Mine Workers paid for all the guns and ammunition with which the men are equipped and whether they have defrayed the expense of maintaining headquarters for their officers at Madisonville, besides other costly items of the campaign, or whether they have had assistance in these matters, the public is naturally not informed.

With the making of the agreement the leaders of course proceeded to try to carry out its conditions, and, incidentally, work their graft. That is the advantage of being a leader—you work your graft instead of your pick. The mines it was proposed to "unionize" lie mainly on the Henderson division of the Louis-

(Continued on Seventh Page.)

TRIAL AT HOPKINSVILLE

Union Men Charged With Killing Officer Coffey Under Examination.

STRONG TESTIMONY IS PRODUCED

Trial Will Probably Consume the Entire Week—Many Witnesses.

Hopkinsville, Nov. 12.—The examining trial of the five Empire strikers, charged with the murder of Officer Coffey and shooting from ambush, will likely continue the entire week.

Yesterday afternoon about twenty witnesses for the prosecution were placed under oath and between thirty and forty witnesses were called by the defense. A number of the latter were women, members of the prisoners' families.

Only one witness was on the stand yesterday. This was Mr. W. T. Rutland, manager of the Empire mines. He explained the location of various points in the vicinity of the scene of the murder and the shooting, pointing out the places on a map drawn on a blackboard. He was personally acquainted with the prisoners who were his former employees. All had quit work because they had been ordered by the union to strike. He had frequently seen them armed and on the company's property, after having been legally ejected from the company's dwelling.

He testified that the spot where Mr. Coffey's body was found was three hundred yards from Jim Will Anderson's. He saw the dead officer's body. The fatal shot was fired from the left leg four inches above the knee. There was another shot through the lower part of the deputy's overcoat. At four o'clock Mr. Rutland was excused and court adjourned until this morning. Nothing new was developed by the cross examination of Mr. Rutland.

This morning the examining trial of Jim Will Anderson, Will and Ed Goldworthy, Eliza Decker and George Phillips, the five men charged with the murder of Officer K. H. Coffey and the shooting upon John Fields from ambush, at the Empire coal mines, was resumed before County Judge Canaler.

The first witness was Deputy Sheriff Charles J. Barnes, in charge of the county guards at the time of the shooting. He told of meeting Will Goldworthy on the morning of the murder of Coffey near the scene. Goldworthy was known as a striker, and after his arrest he said he was not mixed up in the shooting, but knew all about it. After they met Anderson, who was under arrest, Goldworthy raised trouble, and seizing Officer John Fields' pistol, killed him. He told of seeing the tracks led to Anderson's house. There was evidence of persons having been in hiding near the scene of the murder about the time the killing took place.

Officer Barnes testified concerning the fresh tracks found in the corn field near the scene of the murder and fitting Anderson's shoes to them. The shoes fit exactly. Barnes claims, and the tracks led to Anderson's house. There was evidence of persons having been in hiding near the scene of the murder about the time the killing took place.

Dr. George J. Gooch saw officer Coffey on his way in search of the attacking party and lent him his horse.

A number of other witnesses were examined, but there was no fresh information elicited. The examination of witnesses will be continued tomorrow, but the week will be consumed in hearing testimony. The case is being watched with the greatest interest.

Letter List.

C. G. Bos, D. H. Calvert, Temple Caldwell, Ellis Decker, Bob Decker, Bill Forkner, Bert Griggs, W. B. Hengate, Nellie Lam, Vancos News, Alden Reifford, Johnnie Stokes, John Swan, Charley Taylor.

LAW ENOUGH TO STOP IT.

The Menace of Violence From Armed Men in Hopkins County Can Be Removed.

[Communication to Courier-Journal]

Louisville, Ky., Nov. 8.—Referring to the article in the Courier-Journal of November 7, on the Western Kentucky mining trouble, as a native-born Kentuckian interested in the welfare and prosperity of the State, and firmly believing that that welfare and prosperity can only be brought about and preserved through and by an impartial administration of the law, I desire to make a few suggestions as to the remedy for the evils, which confessedly exist in Hopkins county.

Briefly, the main facts, as I understand them from the public press and other information, are these: The Hopkins county mines are non-union mines, the coal operators refusing to recognize or have anything to do with the United Mine Workers of America; the coal miners of the county belong to no union and so far as they are concerned have no grievance against the operators, and are willing and anxious to work; the United Mine Workers of America have been for some time trying to unionize the mines, and have met with scant success; in pursuance of their so-called plan of unionizing the mines, camps of union miners have been established at several points in Hopkins county, the main camp being at Nortonville, with usually 250 men in it, and nearly as many at other points, there being usually from three to four hundred men in the three; there is another large camp about a mile and a half from Madisonville, where the number of men varies from 100 to 250. All of these men are armed, and have guns of the latest pattern and make, and plenty of ammunition; the camps are picketed and no one allowed to pass; they have officers and the men are drilled in the use and handling of the arms.

On the other hand, the operators have armed guards (some of them furnished by the county, but all, or most of them, paid by the operators), who guard the property of the operators. The non-union miners, who are still at work, nearly all carry arms, as they claim, for their necessary protection. Almost a reign of terror exists in the county, especially in and around Madisonville and Earlington; shots are continually fired, night and day, into the houses and at persons who are pursuing their daily walk in life; a good many persons have been wounded and one or two killed; there is a feeling of insecurity and fear abroad, and men go about their business with blanched cheeks, not knowing at what moment the spark may fall which will light a conflagration sure to result in a terrible loss of life and property. These are the bare outlines. Of course there are charges and recriminations to and fro, but all admit that the situation is critical and at any time the worst may come.

Not knowing who is in the right, but simply looking to the interest and the fair name of the State, I submit, it is not time to wipe out this blot, and for the strong arm of the law to bring about the restoration of peace and order? We have law plenty in Kentucky to fit such cases, and officers whose sworn

and bounden duty it is to see that those laws are executed. Let those laws be faithfully and impartially executed, and this trouble will cease at once, and the law-abiding citizens of Hopkins county can again go quietly about their daily avocations without the fear of being assassinated.

The Law for the Case.

Section 1291 of the Kentucky Statutes provides:

"If any two or more persons shall confederate or band themselves together for the purpose of intimidating, alarming, disturbing, or affraying any person or persons, or for the purpose of doing any felonious act, they or either of them, shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and, upon conviction, shall be confined in the penitentiary not less than one nor more than five years."

Section 1298 of the Kentucky Statutes provides:

"If any person or persons shall be guilty of a breach of the peace, riot, rout, unlawful assembly, or affray, the person so offending and each of them, shall be fined not less than one cent nor more than \$100, or imprisoned not less than five nor more than thirty days, or both so fined and imprisoned."

There are other laws on the books which would cover this case, such as those against vagrancy, against carrying concealed weapons, against disorderly conduct, against reckless firing; shooting and wounding with intent to kill; shooting without wounding; against conspiracy; against arson, and so on. But the two sections quoted above, if enforced, would soon and thoroughly remedy the evil. How can they be executed, and by whom? The Circuit Judges of the State are conservators of the peace throughout the State. The County Judge of Hopkins county is the conservator of the peace in Hopkins county. There are other constitutional officers also whose duty it is to see that these laws are executed and obeyed, Commonwealth's Attorney, County Attorney, Sheriff and all peace officers, such as Constables, Marshals and Policemen. It seems to me that a vigorous action on the part of Commonwealth's and County Attorneys would bring about prosecutions and convictions that would soon drive these lawless people from Hopkins county.

The procedure is by warrant or by indictment in the Circuit Court. Where a felony has been committed, which is any offense punishable by confinement in the penitentiary, the officer has the right to arrest the offender without any warrant. In misdemeanor cases it is necessary to have a warrant unless the offense be committed in the presence of the officer, when he is authorized to arrest without a warrant. If an arrest is made without a warrant the party arrested must be carried forthwith before the most convenient Magistrate of the county to be dealt with according to law. If an arrest is made on a warrant, the party arrested must be carried before a Magistrate to be dealt with according to law, except in case of murder, when he must be carried before the County Judge.

The law is plain, the procedure is simple; innumerable offenses are committed every day; there are plenty of officers sworn duty it is to ferret out and see that the offenders be punished.

Will they perform their plain sworn duty? If they will these unlawful assemblies and camps can be broken up.

Of course the Commonwealth's Attorney, or both, as the case may be, after becoming thoroughly advised as to the facts, in setting on foot the prosecution, will determine whether it is better to prosecute for the felony or the misdemeanor. The same party on the same facts cannot be convicted of both offenses. Hence it will be necessary for the Prosecuting Attorney to elect for which offense he will prosecute. I think a vigorous and thorough prosecution for either offense would accomplish the desired result.

LAW AND ORDER.

The Bee

PAUL M. MOORE, Editor and Publisher.

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THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1901.

State Bar Association.

A State Bar Association is to be organized at a meeting of Kentucky lawyers, which has been called to convene at the court house in Louisville, November 19th. Many of the fairest and most learned gentlemen, who practice at the bar have signified their endorsement of the movement. In a letter of invitation sent out to the lawyers of Kentucky it is stated that such associations in certain prosperous and cultivated states of the Union have been instrumental in "promoting reforms in the practice of the law, in the procedure of the courts and in the administration of justice generally;" that "the prestige and influence of the bar have declined absolutely and relatively;" that there is "no mode at the present time by which they can be brought together to discuss the evils which exist and to suggest appropriate remedies for their correction;" that "pride in the profession of the law, as a learned profession, apart from its pecuniary rewards, should be stimulated, the ethical standard of the bar, as well as the standard for admission to membership, should be elevated, and to accomplish these purposes a State Bar Association is the most efficient instrument."

There is room for much missionary work in Kentucky along the lines indicated and every thoughtful citizen must hope for the success of the proposed State Bar Association.

Law Above All.

In noting the presence in Louisville of a number of Western Kentucky mine leaders enroute to the meeting of the State Federation of Labor at Lexington, the Courier-Journal quotes J. H. Kennedy, of St. Charles, as saying:

"I believe the union miners will finally win in this fight, although it may take some time. It is costing the operators much more to conduct the mines now with non-union labor than it would if they would recognize our claims and employ union miners. It takes double the force of men to run the mines under the present system and they do not get out more than half the amount of coal. Only about twelve union miners are at work in the St. Bernard mines, and the rest of the work is done by negroes. The mine operators have had an armed guard about the mines at an expense to the county, but they will soon be discontinued, as our new County Judge, C. C. Givens, who was elected last Tuesday, has promised that the guards will not be maintained longer at the expense of the county unless the higher courts order it."

Mr. Kennedy is entirely correct in saying that it is costing the operators more now than it would if union miners were employed; there is no doubt about that, for the non-union miners have to be guarded night and day to prevent their being assassinated by the men whom Mr. Kennedy says "will finally win in this fight." But if these men were allowed to pursue their chosen avocation in peace, as they have a right to do under the laws of the State, it would not cost the operators one penny more. As to the ability of the operators to get out the coal, The American is reliably informed that as much coal is being mined now as there ever was.

Mr. Kennedy's assertions as to the promises of the County Judge-elect, must be unfounded.

When he takes the oath of office Mr. Givens will have no right to leave the property of his constituents at the mercy of lawless mobs. If he does he should be impeached and removed from office. If the property of the operators and the lives of their employees are threatened by lawless men he has but one duty to perform, and that is to invoke every agency at his command to protect both. If he fails in this, he is recreant to his duty. Mr. Givens owes it to himself and to the people of Hopkins County to promptly repudiate Kennedy's statements.

Mr. Kennedy is quoted as saying further:

As for any further trouble in Hopkins County between the union and non-union miners, I think I am safe in saying that there will be none. The union men certainly hope that there will be no more bloodshed.

The way for the union men to avoid bloodshed is to cease firing upon the non-union men and the property of the operators. Certainly the operators and their employees will not resort to violence. If the lawless camps are abandoned and the union men win their fight by arbitration or by inducing the operators to accede to their demands, all well and good. But they have neither moral nor legal right to resort to force to accomplish their object.

This is a free country. Proprietors have a right to employ whom they please; likewise men have a right to work for whom they please. Unionism has its virtues and its uses in society, but neither unionist nor employer is granted the right to usurp the laws of the country in order to enforce inequitable or arbitrary demands.—Editorial of Nashville American.

(So far as can be discovered there are no guards at any Hopkins County mine now being paid by the county, nor have been for some time, except at Oak Hill, which is the most vulnerable point of attack, and possibly Reinecke's, also near an armed union camp.—Editor.)

Charged With Being Deserters.

Somerset, Ky., Nov. 11.—Chief of Police R. O. Hughes arrested Green Lowry and George Haines at their homes in this county. They are alleged to be deserters from the First United States Artillery stationed at San Francisco, Cal.

Help.... Nature

Babies and children need proper food, rarely ever medicine. If they do not thrive on their food something is wrong. They need a little help to get their digestive machinery working properly.

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES OF LIME & SODA

will generally correct this difficulty.

If you will put from one-fourth to half a teaspoonful in baby's bottle three or four times a day you will soon see a marked improvement. For larger children, from half to a teaspoonful, according to age, dissolved in their milk. If you so desire, will very soon show its great nourishing power. If the mother's milk does not nourish the baby, she needs the emulsion. It will show an effect at once both upon mother and child.

See and feel, all druggists. SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

The Eyes of a Panther.

In White River bottom fifteen miles from the little village of Grand Glaire, Ark., there lived in a one room log house John Tyson, wife and baby. This house was the fruit of his own labor; the logs were hewn and the boards rived from trees in the neighboring wood, the cracks were chinked and daubed with mud, the door hung on wooden hinges and fastened with a button. There was no glass in the one small square window in the back of the house, the hole was closed by a wooden shutter. Tyson had formerly lived in East St. Louis and drove a wagon for Nelson, Morris Pork Packing Company and by frugal economy had saved enough to buy forty acres of land in White River bottom. His wife had always been a delicate sickly woman and they had often talked in the crowded tenement of the city of the happy time when they could have a little home of their own in the country, enjoy the beauties of nature, bask in the sunlight and breathe the pure healthgiving country air.

This was the second year they had lived there and already the place presented a wonderful homelike appearance under their untiring industry and perseverance. Several outhouses had been built, and on the slanting roof and the sides of wild animals were drying. Deer and turkey abounded on the forest, and wild hogs roamed the woods, feeding on the mast that fell in the bottom. Occasionally a bear or panther would venture near the farm house in the outlying districts to steal a shoot from the pen, but as these night prowlers were never seen they were not thought to be bold or hungry enough to attack human beings.

One morning in the early fall Tyson shouldered his rifle and calling to his dogs started for the cane brake on Wild Cat Bend, telling his wife there had been deer seen in this brake recently and that he would be home by sun down.

He had often been on these hunts and as nothing had ever happened she felt no misgiving as his tall form disappeared in the gloom of the forest. She busied herself with the household affairs and other things, now and then stopping to talk baby talk to the little one, as he lay in the house made crib with his little pink feet waving wildly in the air or tried to swallow one of his rosebud fists. The day soon wore away and the sun was casting long shadows on the ground.

Mrs. Tyson prepared the evening meal and sat down with the baby in her lap to await the coming of her husband.

She had been sitting there some time, singing a low, soft lullaby to her baby. Night had fallen, and the only light in the room was a few smouldering embers of the fire with which she had cooked supper. A creepy, undefined, uneasy feeling crept over her, as if she was being watched by someone or something. Finally she heard a slight whining noise in the yard. Glancing at the door, she saw it was closed; then turning her head to the back window, which stood open, she saw two bright balls of greenish fire peering at her through the semi-darkness of the room. For a moment her heart stood still, then pulsated wildly, and rising to her feet with the babe clasped tightly in her arms, she gazed horror-stricken into the scintillating eyes of a panther. The magnetic power of those eyes seemed to be drawing her nearer and nearer, until she felt the hot breath of the creature on her cheek.

Tyson returned home about 8

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o'clock with a deer on his shoulder. As he neared the house the dogs began to act queerly, running forward a few steps, then returned, whining, with their tails between their legs, as if frightened. As they entered the yard they struck a trail down through the woods, barking furiously. Tyson pushed open the door. The fire had gone out and the room was in total darkness. He lighted a candle and found his wife on the floor in an unconscious condition, with the baby in her arms, dead. The frightened mother had clasped the babe so close to her breast that its tender life had been crushed out while she gazed in the ever changing eyes of the panther.

THE END.

women and Jewels.

Jewels, candy, flowers, man—that is the order of a woman's preferences. Jewels form a magnet of mighty power to the average woman. Even that greatest of all jewels, health, is often ruined in the strenuous efforts to make or save the money to purchase them. If a woman will risk her health to get a coveted gem, then let her fortify herself against the insidious consequences of coughs, colds and bronchial affections by the regular use of Dr. Boecher's German Syrup. It will promptly arrest consumption in its early stages and heal the affected lungs and bronchial tubes and drive the dread disease from the system. It is not a cure-all, but it is a certain cure for coughs, colds and all bronchial troubles. You can get Dr. C. G. Green's reliable remedies at St. Bernard Drug Store. Get Green's Special Almanac.

Julia Verne has begun his ninety-ninth book, and has lived to see many of his fantastical tales of adventure by land and sea and air come within the bounds of possibility.

To Cure a Cough.

Lungs coughing, as it irritates the lungs and gives them no chance to heal. FOLEY'S HONEY AND TAR cures without causing a strain in throwing off the phlegm like common cough expectorants.

JNO. X. TAYLOR.

The veteran academician, Sidney Cooper, has just entered upon his 99th year, and still paints a few hours daily. A series of his works was recently exhibited in London.

"I have used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and find it to be a great medicine," says Mr. E. S. Phillips, of Potosi, Ark. "I cured me of bloody flux, I cannot speak too highly of it." This remedy always wins the good opinion, if not praise, of those who use it. The quick cures which it effects even in the most severe cases make it a favorite everywhere.

By St. Bernard Drug Store, Earlington; Ben T. Robinson, Martins Gap; Geo. King, St. Charles.

To preserve brooms, dip them into boiling soapuds weekly, and they will last much longer than they otherwise would.

For Hoarseness.

Benj. Ingerson, of Hatton, Ind., says he had not spoken a word above a whisper for months, and one bottle of FOLEY'S HONEY AND TAR restored his voice. Be sure you get FOLEY'S. JNO. X. TAYLOR.

J. W. Adams, of Buffalo, has bought the big organ in the Temple of Music, and will present it to the city. It will be placed in Convention Hall.

Everett's
Invariably cures any cold in 12 hours. It neither nauseates nor purges. Price 25 cents.

Judge Cook's Ambition.

Judge Thos. P. Cook, of Murray, circuit judge of the Hopkinsville district, accompanied by Mr. Ford L. Wilkinson, a former resident of Providence, but now a well known member of the Hopkinsville bar, was in the city Tuesday shaking hands with our people. Judge Cook is a prospective candidate for judge of the court of appeals of this district. He is a gentleman of pleasing address and has made a fine reputation as a judge.—Providence Record.

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OFFICE OVER POSTOFFICE.

The Only Through Sleeper to Texas.

By taking the Cotton Belt for the night's run from Memphis to Texas, you can enjoy an undisturbed night's rest in the Sleeper. This is because the Cotton Belt runs a through Sleeper, while no other line does.

Besides Sleeper at night, Cotton Belt trains carry Parlor Cafe Cars during the day and Free Chair Cars 1000 day and night.

Write and tell us where you are going and when you will leave, and we will tell you the exact cost of a ticket and send you a complete schedule for the trip. We will also send you an interesting little book, "A Trip to Texas."

E. R. WATT, T. P. A., Cincinnati, Ohio.
E. W. LAMAR, E. P. and T. A., St. Louis, Mo.

INTENDED TO MURDER.

Confession of Newell C. Rathbun, Who Planned to Defraud an Insurance Company.

THE SCHEME CONTEMPLATED MURDER.

His wife, however, that his victim have him the trouble by dying from alcoholism. He will, very likely, have to face the state prison charges in Indiana.

Louisville, Ky., Nov. 7.—Newell C. Rathbun, who, according to the public, has confessed that he planned to defraud an insurance company out of \$4,000 by pretending that a corpse shipped to Little Rock, Ark., was his own dead body, yesterday admitted, according to the authorities, that he had intended to murder the man in the hotel in Jeffersonville, Ind., and was found dead the next day, was Charles Goodman, who is said to have come from Evansville, Ind.

Chief-of-Detectives Sullivan and Chief Applegate and Coroner Cook of Jeffersonville interviewed Rathbun yesterday. He listened as one by one the circumstances which the police regard as proofs of his guilt were laid before him by Chief Sullivan. According to the officers, Rathbun suddenly sprang up and, walking hastily to a window, looked out for a few minutes; then, turning like an animal at bay, he faced the crowd of men in the room, and asked, in a shuffling voice:

"What is the punishment for offenses of this kind in Indiana? Does the death penalty exist there?"

"Never mind about the penalty, Rathbun," said Capt. Sullivan. "What we are interested in is the name of the dead man."

For a moment Rathbun looked at the group of faces before him, and then he said:

"You are on the right track. Goodman is the name of the dead man. I met him in front of the Salvation Army and determined to keep him for several days, and then fix him."

Here he stopped and then said:

"If I should make a confession it would be printed in the papers, and would turn the people against me."

He then lapsed into a sullen silence, and would say nothing more when questioned further, he denied having given Goodman laudanum, and said he would have made use of chloroform.

He then refused to go back to Indiana without registration papers. The Jeffersonville authorities will make claim for the custody of Rathbun on a charge of murder.

Further efforts to secure a complete confession were unavailing, and Rathbun was taken back to jail. Just before this, however, he made the following statement to Chief-of-Detectives Sullivan:

"I admit everything except that I killed Goodman. I meant to kill him, and kept him drunk for the purpose, but he died of alcoholism, and I was not forced to make way with him. My story about an accomplice named Blanchard was fictitious. I acted alone and without a confederate."

It is said that Goodman, who was of a roving nature, came to this city on October 29, and took quarters at the Salvation Army. He repeatedly told the clerk, J. C. Pelton, that he did not have any money, and did not know how he would get out of the city.

Mr. Pelton says that about noon last Wednesday Goodman entered the hotel and remarked that he had just "met an easy mark" who had given him a quarter. "I have got an engagement with him at seven o'clock to-night, and he is going to show me how to make money easy," continued Goodman.

Shortly before seven o'clock, Pelton says, he saw Goodman meet a man answering Rathbun's description in front of the hotel. Detective Donahue followed the elev and found that two men who were making the descent of Rathbun and Goodman appeared in the Falls City hotel, in Jeffersonville, about eight o'clock. Rathbun registered for both, and they were assigned to different rooms.

In about half an hour they appeared in the office, and the clerk says that the man whom Rathbun had said was Ten Eyke had on a different coat and vest than when he went to his room. He had also added a collar and necktie to his attire. The two left the hotel, saying they would return.

According to Pelton's story, Goodman returned to the Salvation Army hotel shortly after nine o'clock with a "wet coat" on, and also a collar and necktie.

"He was jacked him about the collar," he "easy mark" he had met in the morning. Goodman told Pelton to check him.

"In Indiana going to spend the night," he said with his friend, "went out in a short time, and has not been at the hotel since."

The Louisville detectives yesterday received telegrams from the chief of police at Little Rock, giving an exhaustive description of the corpse forwarded from Jeffersonville.

The Louisville police would like to learn something about the man, and former residents of the city.

OTHERWISE UNNOTICED.

Dennis Mulvihill, the "Stoker Mayor" of Bridgeport, Conn., has taken on his office.

Will Mitchell, a negro, was mysteriously killed at his home near Pine Bluff, Ark. Gov. Dockery of Missouri has issued a proclamation naming November 28 as Thanksgiving day. It is the shortest on record.

Because of the drought, Missouri is compelled to draw on California for a supply of honey.

John H. McComb, a pioneer resident and wealthy farmer, died at Bloomington, Ill., aged 80.

Col. Charles F. Rooms is planning a reunion of CHURCHMEN in Missouri and adjoining states, to be held in St. Louis.

The late of Joseph Stephens' grocery store at Marion, Ind., was blown upon by burglars and \$153 taken.

The blight is ruining the pear orchards of Iowa, and expert advisers have been summoned to find a remedy.

Phillip Pemberton, a pioneer citizen of Howard county, is dead at his home near Higbee, Mo., aged 92 years.

Near the village of Tioga, Ill., three children of a family named Hersey have died of diphtheria and two more are fatally ill.

Citizens of Alto Pass, Ill., and vicinity are alarmed by the spread of fire in the timber west and south of the town. Farm buildings are said to be in danger.

D. L. Bishop, for 20 years a traveling salesman for a St. Joseph (Mo.) firm, shot and killed himself Monday.

He leaves a widow and a daughter. Organized labor in Illinois has inaugurated a movement looking toward the abolishment of convict labor in the state prisons.

A board of army officers has been ordered to inspect the military posts of the government and to make recommendations as to which ones should be abandoned.

The body of a man, supposed to be a merchant of Neelyville, Mo., named Olsen, was found near Poplar Bluff, Mo., under circumstances indicating murder.

William Keener, of the Lafayette Lumber Co., Lafayette, Ind., fell dead Monday, from heart disease. The deceased was 50 years of age.

Ephraim Shaw, of Stewart county, Tenn., was arrested at Elton, Ky., by Secret Service Officer McAdams, of Huntville, Ala., for passing counterfeit money.

Dr. Edward Dedoo, formerly consular to Italy, Egypt and China, suggests that the Louisiana Purchase exposition reproduce the famous pyramid of Cheops.

President Fuller of the Warden's association, now in session at Kansas City, Kansas, "political-brigandage" and the "eye system" for prison management shortcomings.

Mrs. Richardson, accused of having killed her husband at Savannah, Mo., has secured a change of venue because of alleged prejudice existing against her in Andrew county.

Mrs. Richardson Seares & Pelt. St. Joseph, Mo., Nov. 12.—The widow of murdered Millionaire Frank Richardson scored a point in her favor at Savannah, yesterday, when the court granted a change of venue on grounds of prejudice. The case will go to Plate City for trial. Richardson was shot to death in his home last Christmas evening, when he was unexpectedly appeared. His widow was indicted for his murder, but it is the belief of the prosecution that the shot was fired by some unknown man.

A Big Roper for Asphalt.

Guthrie, Okla., Nov. 12.—Owners of asphalt mines at Ravla, Indian territory, have received an order from Germany for 100,000 tons of asphalt to be delivered at Galveston, Tex., for export.

Fatal Railroad Collision.

Pauls, Kan., Nov. 10.—A Missouri Pacific train crashed into a freight car at the Missouri, Kansas & Texas crossing near here late last night, killing Engineer Bowers, of St. Louis, and seriously injuring the fireman.

THE MARKETS.

| New York, Nov. 12 | |
|----------------------|-------------|
| CATTLE—Native Steers | 4 10 @ 4 25 |
| COTTON—Medium | 2 10 @ 2 15 |
| WHEAT—No. 2 Red | 85 @ 86 |
| CORN—No. 2 | 65 @ 66 |
| OATS—No. 2 | 35 @ 36 |
| ST. LOUIS | |
| CATTLE—Medium | 4 10 @ 4 25 |
| BEEF—Butcher's | 10 @ 11 |
| CALVES—(per 100 lbs) | 10 @ 11 |
| HOGS—Pair to Choice | 10 @ 11 |
| WHEAT—No. 2 Red | 85 @ 86 |
| CORN—No. 2 | 65 @ 66 |
| OATS—No. 2 | 35 @ 36 |
| RYE—No. 2 | 35 @ 36 |
| BARLEY—No. 2 | 35 @ 36 |
| HAY—Clear | 10 @ 11 |
| BUTTER—Choice | 10 @ 11 |
| EGGS—Fresh | 10 @ 11 |
| EGGS—Starched | 10 @ 11 |
| EGGS—Choice | 10 @ 11 |
| KANSAS CITY | |
| CATTLE—Native Steers | 4 10 @ 4 25 |
| WHEAT—No. 2 Red | 85 @ 86 |
| CORN—No. 2 | 65 @ 66 |
| OATS—No. 2 | 35 @ 36 |
| RYE—No. 2 | 35 @ 36 |
| BARLEY—No. 2 | 35 @ 36 |
| HAY—Clear | 10 @ 11 |
| BUTTER—Choice | 10 @ 11 |
| EGGS—Fresh | 10 @ 11 |
| EGGS—Starched | 10 @ 11 |
| EGGS—Choice | 10 @ 11 |
| INDIANAPOLIS | |
| CATTLE—Native Steers | 4 10 @ 4 25 |
| WHEAT—No. 2 Red | 85 @ 86 |
| CORN—No. 2 | 65 @ 66 |
| OATS—No. 2 | 35 @ 36 |
| RYE—No. 2 | 35 @ 36 |
| BARLEY—No. 2 | 35 @ 36 |
| HAY—Clear | 10 @ 11 |
| BUTTER—Choice | 10 @ 11 |
| EGGS—Fresh | 10 @ 11 |
| EGGS—Starched | 10 @ 11 |
| EGGS—Choice | 10 @ 11 |

THE TABLES WERE TURNED.

One of the Hunting Escaped Convicts Thence Captured by U.S. Marshal.

Topeka, Kas., Nov. 10.—Sheriff Cook of this county and Deputy Sheriff Williams were captured by two escaped convicts from the Fort Leavenworth military prison this afternoon at Pauline, five miles south of Topeka, and held prisoners in the farmhouse of a man named Wooster for several hours. They finally escaped in a small car, and returned from Topeka to reinforce the sheriff and are now at large. Both were slightly wounded. Wooster was badly wounded by one of the convicts when he tried to fire upon them. Mrs. Wooster and Sheriff Cook were held before the convicts as a shield by the prisoners in making their escape. A posse is in pursuit to-night.

MET HORRIBLE DEATHS.

Two Steamships Injured to Death at a Packhouse Fire in Ann Arbor—Others Injured.

Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 11.—Two steamships of Howard county, Mo., were seriously injured by the blowing out of a valve in the water pumping apparatus at the Schwarzschild & Sinsinger packing plant in Armourdale, Kas., yesterday.

The accident occurred in a deep pit in which is located the packing plant's pumping machinery.

AN ILLINOIS BANK ROBBED.

The Bank of Chatham, Ill., Robbed, the Cash Taken and the Bank Closed.

Springfield, Ill., Nov. 12.—The Bank of Chatham, at Chatham, this county, was entered early to-day by burglars, who blew open the safe and secured the contents, which included \$5,000 in cash. The burglars escaped on a handcar.

Congressman B. F. Caldwell is almost the exclusive owner of the bank.

LITERALLY TORN TO PIECES.

Frightful Result of Carelessness in Handling Powder—Three Miners Killed.

Bluefield, W. Va., Nov. 12.—Thomas Sykes, Sam Davis and William Woodson were killed in the coal field here. They were engaged in opening a log of powder when a spark fell from a miner's lamp, worn by one of the trio, into the powder, igniting it and causing an explosion. The three men were blown through the shaft and were literally torn to pieces.

BENEATH A FALLING WALL.

Seven Men Buried Beneath a Falling Wall While Working the "White House."

East St. Louis, Ill., Nov. 12.—While engaged in wrecking the "White House" at the National stock yards, formerly used as a packing house, a strong wind carried down the upper portion of the north wall, hurling seven of a gang of men, two of whom the doctors say are fatally injured.

Man's the Word.

Washington, Nov. 12.—The Schley court of inquiry held its regular session yesterday. It was stated most positively after the session that not the slightest tacking of the nature of the court's verdict would be obtainable before it is rendered formally, and that no statement whatever, not even regarding the progress of the work, will be given out.

The purpose of the court is to have Secretary Long's announcement of the finding news in the strictest sense of the word.

After Tragedy in a Church.

Hopkinsville, Ky., Nov. 11.—At a colored church near here, yesterday during services, Henry Davis quarreled with Abe Allen, with whom he was occupying the same pew. Davis shot at Allen with his pistol. The bullet missed Allen, but pierced the heart of Jerry Wilson on the opposite side of the church, and killed him instantly. Davis was arrested.

An Old Veteran Found Dead.

Chetopa, Kas., Nov. 12.—Edward Edwards, an old soldier who was a private in Company H, Ohio volunteers, was found dead in a wagon at the Highleyman Implement Co.'s sheds. He had his pension check Friday and had been drinking since.

Judicial Selection.

Washington, Nov. 12.—Hon. Henry Clay McDaniel has been selected to succeed Judge John Paul as United States district judge of the western district of Virginia. He is from West county, and a great-grandson of Henry Clay.

Found on the City Dump.

Pargo, N. D., Nov. 12.—The remains of two persons were found on the city dump, just north of the city. One was almost a skeleton while the other was a horrible state of decomposition.

Telephone Consolidation.

Chicago, Nov. 12.—The independent telephone system of Elgin, Joliet and Aurora, Ill., is to be and as a nucleus for combining all the independent lines in the west into one consolidation.

Free Books for the Poor.

Chicago, Nov. 12.—Judge Judge yesterday modified his order in the free book case to allow the city to purchase school-books for children whose parents can not buy them.

Wealth From the Orient.

San Francisco, Nov. 9.—The steamer Hong Kong Maru brought \$1,000,000 in gold from Japan, consigned to the San Francisco mint, and Chinese gold valued at \$1,100,000.

RHEUMATISM AND CATARRH CURED.

—BY—

Johnston's Sarsaparilla

QUART BOTTLES. IN THE SHADOW OF DEATH.

A Whole Family Cured.

Mrs. C. H. Kingsbury, who keeps a millinery and fancy goods store at St. Louis, Gratiot Co., Mich., and who is well known throughout the country, says:

"I was badly troubled with rheumatism, catarrh and neuralgia. I had liver complaint and was very bilious. I was in a bad condition; every day I began to fear that I should never be a well woman; that I should have to settle down into a chronic invalid, and live in the shadow of death. I had JOHNSTON'S SARSAPARILLA recommended to me. I took FOUR BOTTLES AND IT CURED ME, and cured my family too. I am very glad that I heard of it. I would recommend it to every one. I have taken many other kinds of medicine, but JOHNSTON'S is all that I need."

For sale by St. Bernard Drug-store, Earlinton, Ky.

THREATENING DEMONSTRATION.

Large Body of Armed Men March into Field Near Reinecke Mine.

REMAINED UNTIL EMPLOYEES LEFT THE MINES FOR HOME.

Tuesday afternoon a very threatening demonstration was made by the unionists in camp near the Reinecke mines at Madisonville.

One hundred and fifty or more armed men marched out of the union camp located near the mines and proceeded into the cornfield opposite to and north of the mines. This is the field from which much of the shooting was done during the eight days that mine was kept shut-down by rioters in September.

The party remained in the cornfield until the employees of the Reinecke Company came out of the mines at quitting time and went home. Most of them returned to camp but several proceeded to their homes in Madisonville.

An attack was of course expected and the guards were prepared to give a hot reception even to two hundred men with guns.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR

RAISTON'S

THE 5 Minute Breakfast Food.

PURINA HEALTH FLOUR.

"BRAIN BREAD."

PURINA MILLS ST. LOUIS, MO.

Coming.

Manager McGary has secured Murray & Mack in "Shooting the Chutes" for Saturday evening, November 23.

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NO CHANGE OF CARS.

ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO AND JACKSONVILLE.

By the St. Louis and Chicago and Jacksonville.

By the St. Louis and Chicago and Jacksonville.

By the St. Louis and Chicago and Jacksonville.

By the St. Louis and Chicago and Jacksonville.

Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis Railway Co.

"HENDERSON ROUTE."

3 DAILY TRAINS 3

BETWEEN—

Henderson, Owensboro and Louisville

| 3.20 am | 2.46 pm | 7.15 am | Lv. HENDERSON | Ar. LOUISVILLE | 2.25 pm | 10.10 am | 2.55 am |
|---------|---------|----------|----------------|----------------|---------|----------|----------|
| 3.10 | 2.34 | 7.04 | " | " | 11.40 | 9.05 | 11.58 pm |
| 4.17 | 5.03 | 8.35 | " | " | 10.15 | 7.41 | 10.46 |
| 7.30 am | 7.45 pm | 12.15 pm | Ar. LOUISVILLE | Lv. HENDERSON | 7.45 am | 4.45 pm | 8.35 pm |

CLOVERPORT ACCOMMODATION.

| 5.25 pm | Lv. HENDERSON | Ar. CLOVERPORT | 9.00 am |
|---------|----------------|----------------|---------|
| 6.27 | " | " | 7.48 |
| 7.50 pm | Ar. CLOVERPORT | Lv. HENDERSON | 6.25 am |

W. F. Spoeher, Agent, Henderson, Ky. Geo. L. Garrett, Traveling Pass. Agent, Louisville, Ky.

L. J. IRWIN, General Passenger Agent, Louisville, Ky.

MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY

Offers the Following Attractions:

ANNUAL MEETING IMPERIAL COUNCIL OF THE MYSTIC SHRINE KANSAS CITY, MO.

June 11th and 12th, 1901

ONE FARE FOR THE ROUND TRIP PLUS \$2.00.

EPWORTH LEAGUE MEETING, San Francisco, Cal., JULY 18 TO 21, 1901.

GREATLY REDUCED RATES

Special Excursions to COLORADO and UTAH, JUNE, JULY, AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER.

ONE FARE FOR THE ROUND TRIP (PLUS \$2.00).

For Further Information, call on or address

R. T. G. MATTHEWS, Traveling Passenger Agent, LOUISVILLE, KY.

H. C. TOWNSEND, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, ST. LOUIS.

EARLINGTON FREE LIBRARY.

Situated at the east end of Main Street, three squares from the depot, furnished with some

800 VOLUMES

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On file constantly, including various scientific papers, furnishing timely and profitable matter on mining and other subjects.

ALL FREE FOR THE ASKING

LIBRARIAN IN ATTENDANCE.

Open 2 p. m. to 8:30 p. m., Every Day Except Sunday.

A GOOD HORSE.

You may be sure of having a good horse for your drive if you place your order with us, for that is the kind of horse we furnish. We keep them in good condition and

BUY THE BEST.

We would like to have your order for any kind of a car you may need. We would like to show you how promptly and satisfactorily we can serve you.

BARNETT & ARNOLD.

THE AMERICAN INVESTMENT COMPANY,

(Incorporated.)

CAPITAL STOCK \$25,000 00

RESERVE SURPLUS 125,000 00

AMOUNT PAID COUPON HOLDERS 200,000 00

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TREMENDOUS CLOTHING SELLING



Our Large Clothing Sales Are
Simply the Result of
Satisfied Customers.



Our Fall Purchases Are the Biggest Values Yet.

Dulin & McLeod, Madisonville, Ky.

FROM THE BEGINNING.

(Continued From First Page.)

ville and Nashville Railroad, and are located and owned as follows:

Properties Affected.

In Hopkins County—The property of the St. Bernard Coal Company, four mines at Earlington, one at Barnley, one at Morton's Gap, one at St. Charles, the latter being on the line of the Illinois Central Railroad; the Keinecke mine, owned by the Monarch Coal Company; the Oak Hill Coal Company's mine at Nortonville; the Crabtree and Carbondale mines, owned by companies of those names, lying in the western part of the county and contiguous to the Illinois Central Railroad. These mines are valued at about \$1,500,000.

In Webster County—The Providence Coal Company's mine at Providence, and the Subore Coal Company's mine at Seebree. Their value is about \$150,000.

In Christian County—The Empire Coal Company's mine at Empire, worth about \$100,000. The shares of these several companies are held by residents of many states, some of the largest holdings being in the East; hence the interest in the outcome of the struggle is by no means local.

District President James D. Wood, of the United Mine Workers' Association, a white man, and District Secretary and Treasurer W. J. Campbell, a negro, whose headquarters is at Central City, with other organizers, began the work of developing a union sentiment. They received no encouragement from the miners, whose relations with their employers they sought to disturb. On Nov. 15, 1900, Wood came to Madisonville and opened headquarters in the building of a local newspaper. He announced that he had come to stay until the non-union mines were organized.

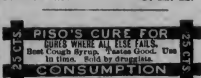
He wrote to the operators asking them to meet National President John Mitchell and other officers of the union, which invitation was ignored. Then President Mitchell himself addressed a letter to the operators, requesting them to meet him and discuss the situation. In the event of their not doing so, he said, he would order a strike. No response having been received, President Mitchell authorized President Wood to call a strike and notified him that the executive board had appropriated \$20,000 a month for the support of the men on strike. Wood issued his call for November 23, the strike to be effective until the operators should recognize the union and sign its scale. All who might comply with this order, whether

union men or non-union men, should be provided with food, clothing, shelter and medical attendance for themselves and families.

Strike Order Ignored.

The response to Wood's call was that on Nov. 26 every mine in the affected district was working at its full capacity and with its full complement of men. Of the 2,000 miners in Hopkins county not a man quit. Out of 2,600 men in the district not twenty struck. Here was a strike, therefore, with practically no strikers, and that condition exists today. As a result of the violent agitation that has continued nearly a year, of previous efforts, of personal solicitation, speeches by Federation organizers, threats, assaults, beguiling promises and the innate disposition of some men to become loafers at the public charge, not 500 men in the three counties have struck. The places of those who did were immediately filled. There has been a normal, steady growth in the output of the mines. Yet Secretary and Treasurer Campbell said to me emphatically that the contest would be kept up if it took all of next year. President Wood is loud in his claims of success. These men declare that 1,700 men have left the non-union ranks. As a matter of fact, most of the so-called strikers are men who have come into the camps to help the good cause, and perhaps do some of the long-range shooting.

On Sept. 17, 1901, 118 men, all armed, came from Central City, the headquarters of the union, ostensibly to aid in protecting their friends, the strikers. As a matter of fact they came to join in an attack on the men of the Keinecke mine at Madisonville. Men came into camps from outside counties, singly or in squads, and the number of campers constantly fluctuates. This, however, is anticipating the history of the war.



Edwards Wins.

Madisonville, Ky., Nov. 12.—The Rev. D. S. Edwards, Democrat, has a noted Sohn Psalms, Republican, for Senator in this district. The County Election Commissioners met this morning and completed the count. Edwards' majority in this county is 440, while Peeland carried Christian county by 445. This gives the vote gives Edwards 3,331 and Peeland 2,883 for Senator. The decision of the board on the contested ballots was unanimous. The Rev. D. S. Edwards, the new Senator is a Baptist preacher living at Hanson, Ky.

The prices for the Murray and Mack engagement in Madisonville will be 35, 50 and 75 cents. Seats can be ordered through Mr. Walter McGary.

J. A. CRAFT COLLECTOR

Fight Over Sapp's Successor Is Ended by President Roosevelt.

ENDORSED BY BOREING AN DRADEY

Washington, Nov. 12.—The contest over the Kentucky internal revenue collectorship was settled today. At the conclusion of a conference between the president and Senator Deboe, Representative Boreing and Commissioner of Internal Revenue Yerkes, the president agreed to appoint J. A. Craft to succeed C. E. Sapp as collector of the Fifth (Louisville) district. At the same conference George W. Lieberth was decided upon for the collectorship of the Sixth (Covington) district, to succeed D. N. Comingore. The latter is the present collector and was a candidate for reappointment.

The contest for the vacancy created by the resignation last Saturday of Collector E. P. Sapp of the Fifth (Louisville) district was brief but spirited. The president's inclination from the first was to appoint Mr. Craft, but some strong opposition developed against him and the matter was considered very carefully. Senator Deboe, who is a friend of former Collector Sapp, had vigorously opposed the appointment of Mr. Craft, but at today's conference withdrew his opposition and gave Craft his endorsement. The announcement followed. Representative Boreing from the first supported Mr. Craft, who had the substantial endorsement of the Republican organization of Kentucky. Lie-Gov. Bradley, who was not present at today's conference, also supported Mr. Craft.

D. N. Comingore, whom Mr. Lieberth will succeed as collector of the Sixth (Covington) district of Kentucky, was a candidate for reappointment.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. E. N. Corbett, Miss Nellie Corbett and Mrs. Gaines, of Nashville, were the guests of Conductor Corbett and wife a few days this week.

Miss Linnie and Willie Whitfield, of Grapevine, and Miss Tressa Graham, of Madisonville, were in the city Sunday.

Mrs. Jim Iveroff and little son were in Madisonville Sunday, visiting relatives. Misses Vanile and Mattie Arnold, of Madisonville, were the guests of Mrs. Ed Wise a few days this week. Edith Browning of Morton's Gap is visiting her father, Geo. Browning, at this place.

Miss Fannie Young, of Hecla, was in Madisonville Saturday.

Jerrold A. Johnson, of Madisonville, was in the city Sunday.

Miss Josie Winstead, of Nebo, was the guest of her sister, Mrs. Dan Byrro, this week.

Mrs. Pauline Jones is quite sick at her home on Railroad street.

Miss Nellie Slaton, of Hanson, visited friends here this week.

Mrs. Summers Burden is visiting in Butler and Ohio Counties and will return home soon.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

[All communications in regard to this department should be addressed to THE BEE, EARLINGTON, KY.]

Nebo, Ky., Nov. 11.
When is the best time to plant out fruit trees?
FARMER.
After the sap goes to the roots in the latter part of October or first of November is generally considered to be the best time.

Earlington, Ky., Nov. 11.
Are all red headed girls high tempered?
FANIE.
I think not. I have never had very much experience with red headed women, but always found them as sweet tempered as any other women.

Russellville, Ky., Nov. 12.
Do you think Earlington a suitable location for an osteopathic physician?
M. D.
No, Sir, or Madam. I do not. We have been raised, so to speak, on Oils and such like, and we have no desire to depart from our raising.

Earlington, Ky., Nov. 12.
What is the largest body of fresh water in the world?
SCHOOL CHILD.
Lake Superior.

Earlington, Ky., Nov. 12.
Why are fish in underground streams blind?
Goo-Goo EYES.
Because being in darkness continually they have no use for eyes, and Nature never gives any person or thing anything they have no need of.

Earlington, Ky., Nov. 13.
Where is the largest diamond mine in the world?
JEWEL.
In Western Africa, owned by Cecil Rhodes.

People Believe In It.

It has been cynically said that anything can be sold by advertising "one-a-days." This is not so. Many ailments have been advertised but only one—Perry Davis' Painkiller—has stood the test of sixty years' use. Today its popularity is greater than ever and is based not upon what anybody says, but upon what the remedy does. There is but one Painkiller, Perry Davis'.

Programme.

Christian Endeavor at Morton's Gap, Nov. 17, 1901.
Song.
Prayer.....Dr. Williams
Lesson read by Leader, Esle Kingston. Subject: Missions. Freshening and Hearing. Rom. 10, 13-17.
Roll Call and References, read by Endeavorers.
Select Reading.....Lillie Harris
Recitation.....Virgil Kingston
Recitation.....Fannie Eades
Leader for next meeting, Mrs. T. J. Steele. Subject: Thanksgiving.
Benediction.....Ben T. Robinson

Will Advocate Free Turnpikes.

Clarksville, Tenn., Nov. 9.—The movement in this county for better highways and free turnpikes is taking definite shape, and a public meeting is to be held at the court house next Thursday night for the purpose of taking such action as may be considered necessary.

A company has been organized at Danville to develop oil properties in southern Kentucky.

MORE VIOLENCE.

Bullets Rain Around the Providence Mines and One Employee Shot.

JOHN CHILDRESS GETS BULLET IN HIS HIP

A Transient Party of Unionists Did the Shooting and Made Their Escape.

PROBABLY IN MADISONVILLE CAMP

Citizen Stopped Near Nebo by Thirty Armed Negro Unionists.

There has been no outbreak of violence at the coal mines of Hopkins, Webster and Christian counties since the election until Monday afternoon, when an attack was made on the employees of the Providence Coal Company, all of whom are non-union. Many shots were fired, and John Childress, a white miner, was shot in the left hip as he was returning home from the mine alone and unarmed. The shot struck him as he was climbing a fence with dinner bucket in his hand.

The first man who was fired on was a white man in the employ of the company, who was riding horseback near the company's property. Several shots were fired at him by a party of men at an old mine opening not far from the Providence Company's works. He came hurriedly in and reported. The guards were assembled at the mines, and in a short while the attacking party appeared on the brow of a hill and opened fire, which was returned by the guards, under the management of Walter Nisbet, manager of the mines. The attacking party retreated and disappeared.

The armed union camp which was established near the Providence mine some weeks ago, upon the arrival of troops in Hopkins county, was hurriedly abandoned at the time of the last attack, when the union men were routed. There has been no camp there since, and the party that attacked the miners Monday seemed to be passing through. It is believed at Providence that they are en route for Hopkins county, and will reinforce the camp near the Keinecke mine at Madisonville. The camp has been increasing in numbers for two days and more arrivals are also reported at the Nortonville camp. There are again rumors in the air of proposed attacks upon Hopkins county mines.

Meanwhile all the non-union mines are working every day with all places filled, and producing a full output of coal. At but one mine in Hopkins county are being protected by private guards and not at the expense of the county.

Sunday night a citizen was halted on the highway near Nebo by thirty armed negroes. They questioned him as to where he was going and what his business was, and told him if he was a spy they would fix him. They said they were going to Sturgis. This was the night before the party attacked the Providence mines.

Several warrants have been issued for members of the party that attacked the Providence mines, whose identity is said to be known.

The Sick.

Miss Annie Coenen, who has been sick two weeks with a grippe, is improving some.

The little son of Deapatcher Thos. Featherstone is recovering from a spell of typhoid fever.

The little daughter of Yardmaster L. Kilroy is slowly recovering from the effects of typhoid fever.

When some people stand on their dignity it wobbles.

J. G. METCALFE

Will be Elected General Manager of the Evansville and Terre Haute Road.

W. S. MARTIN MAY GO WITH HIM.

Evansville, Ind., Nov. 12.—It is semi-officially announced that the Evansville and Terre Haute railroad directors Thursday will elect J. G. Metcalfe, former general manager of the Louisville and Nashville and later of the Denver and Rio Grande railway, manager of the system and W. S. Martin, former superintendent of the St. Louis division of the Louisville and Nashville, as superintendents. It is also added A. C. Hone, superintendent of the Evansville and Terre Haute road, will go to Louisville as assistant superintendent of police power of the Louisville and Nashville. Mr. Martin is still general superintendent of the Denver and Rio Grande.

Grapevine Items.

Farmers are now busy gathering their corn crop.
Miss Hattie Hanner, of Madisonville, and Hattie Cates, of Mt. Vernon, Ill., visited at Mrs. Lafoon's last week.

J. B. Lindie and family of Earlington, Dr. J. W. Lamb and family of Madisonville, A. F. Todd and family of this vicinity, and Miss Belle Story, of this city, spent Sunday at Elder J. F. Story's.

W. T. Pritchett is building an addition to his house, which will greatly add to its appearance.

John Slaton and family and Logan Slintner and family went to Fond river Tuesday last, visiting the Misses Whitfield Sunday.

Miss Tressa Graham, of Madisonville, visited the Misses Whitfield Sunday.

The writer attended the Y. M. C. A. banquet and speaking Friday evening.

The Sunday school at this place continues to hold a good attendance.

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